

DISTRICT SURVEY AGREED UPON BY THE PRESIDENT

Will Be Made by Experts
Working Under Direction
of Commissioners.

NEW BOARD IMPORTANT

Mr. Wilson Holds Conference with
John P. Mitchell, Louis D. Bran-
deis, and Henry Bruere.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

President Wilson next week will ap-
point two civilian members of the Board
of District Commissioners. As announced
in The Washington Herald last Wednes-
day, they will be men whose names
either have not been publicly mentioned
in connection with the position, or
whose names have attracted little or no
attention. One of the appointments at
least will come as a distinct surprise.
As predicted further, the new board
will have a specific duty imposed upon it
by the President, to give him actual
facts about the District and its govern-
ment. It will be expected to obtain these
facts through a survey of conditions by
a board of municipal experts. This
board may be composed of District offi-
cials, placed there for the purpose, or
it may be by a separate commission,
working under the Board of Commis-
sioners, but entirely distinct from the
several branches of the District govern-
ment.

Conference with President.

These predictions were verified yes-
terday following a conference between
President Wilson and John P. Mitchell,
chief of the New York bureau of munici-
pal research, and Louis D. Brandeis,
the Boston attorney, who was promi-
nently mentioned for Attorney General
under President Wilson.
The conference lasted one hour. It
concerned economy and efficiency in ad-
ministrative affairs—city and national.
The work of the President's economy
commission, appointed by President
Taft, was reviewed and Dr. Cleveland's
ideas in the main heartily approved.
President Wilson, moreover, displayed a
very active interest in the plan sub-
mitted to him by Messrs. Mitchell and
Brandeis, March 25 last, when he was
urged to have the District gone over by
a survey committee with a fine tooth
comb with a view to ascertaining the ad-
ministrative defects of the local govern-
ment and making it a civic model for
other municipalities. The New York City
commissioner, Mr. Mitchell, presented a
memorandum which showed in detail
what the proposed survey would in-
volve.

What Survey Would Mean.

The proposed survey would consist of
a comprehensive expert examination of
the present government of the District
of Columbia, and the physical and so-
cial conditions of the City of Washing-
ton. It would be conducted with a view
of:

- (1) Obtaining at the outset a com-
plete understanding of the statutes,
judicial decisions, rules, and regulations
governing the organization of the Dis-
trict of Columbia in the conduct of its
affairs;
- (2) Ascertaining, describing, and char-
acterizing the organization of entire govern-
ment down to the smallest group and
the least important member of the
group and in respect of every branch
of the service;
- (3) Ascertaining, describing, and ap-
praising the general machinery or meth-
ods of administration and the information
currently available to responsible
officials respecting the District govern-
ment. In this part of the survey such
questions as the following would be an-
swered:
Does the government adequately con-
trol the property committed to it?
Do the accounts of the government
show the exact financial condition of
the District, both in respect to assets
and liabilities?
Is the District government, unlike
most American municipalities, able at
any time to learn without investigation
the amount of its assets and the amount
of revenues due the government, but not
yet paid into the Treasury, the balance
of accounts, including outstanding li-
abilities?
Are cost accounts kept and have
standards of cost been established?
Does the government know what
work costs, what it should cost, and
can it explain the difference?
Are pay rolls based on written re-
cords of service?
Are salaries commensurate with
services rendered? Is there equal pay
for equal work?
How are supplies bought and how is
their use controlled?
How are contracts for public works
planned, prepared, and supervised?
How are inspection systems devised?
Is information of conditions such as
street defects promptly reported and
promptly acted upon?
(4) The relation of the government of
the District of Columbia to Congress.

Continued on Page Two.

MISS DE PEYSTER PLANS HAVEN FOR "DRUNKS"

Tipy Sailors Will Be Welcome to
Come and Sober Up—No
"Cure" Offered.

New York, April 4.—A haven for spiri-
tually overburdened sailors is being
fitted up by Miss Augusta Morris De
Peyster, and today applications for
reservations are pouring in. The haven
is not to be a "cure" plant. No, sir; it
merely to be an anchorage for drunken
sailors, and they'll be permitted to lie
there until they sober up.
If they cultivate another souze they
can come back. Miss De Peyster is fit-
ting up twelve rooms on the fifth floor
of the new \$1,000,000 Seamen's Institute.
They'll be nice and cozy, and contain
all the necessities to bring a tipsy sailor
back to the remorseful state. "Long-
boat" is the name of the haven. Miss
De Peyster christened it that, taking it
from a couple known in England for
hundreds of years. It reads thus:
"What shall we do with the drunken
sailor?"
"Put him in a longboat and let him
bail her."

Miss De Peyster is a member of one
of the oldest Knickerbocker families.

ETHEL ROOSEVELT BECOMES A BRIDE.



MRS. RICHARD DERBY.

ETHEL ROOSEVELT NOW MRS. DERBY

Former President's Youngest
Daughter Becomes Bride.
Ceremonies Simple.

PUTS "OBEY" IN SERVICE

Immense Throng Pays Homage to the
Young Couple—Sail for
Europe Today.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., April 4.—Miss
Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of the former
President, was united in marriage with
Dr. Richard Derby, at Christ Episcopal
Church at noon today, and in marked
contrast with the White House wedding
service of her half-sister, Mrs. Nicholas
Longworth, from which the word *obey*
was omitted, the bride of today in full,
rich voice promised to love, honor and
"obey" her future lord and master.
Oyster Bay paid tribute to the popu-
larity of the bride by almost ripping her
bridal veil from her when she ar-
rived at the church with her father in
a motor car a few minutes before the
ceremony. The crowd, which a short
while before, had driven the bridegroom
in flight across the lawn to the church
entrance, surged about the Roosevelt car,
and though the protecting arm of the
colonel was thrown about his daughter,
the pretty bride's veil was seriously
torn away before she could escape from
her admirers into the church.

Dr. Smith Officiates.

The edifice, decorated with rambler
roses, apple and cherry blossoms, and
Southern smilax, was thronged with a
representative gathering of New York,
Long Island and New England society
folk. The ceremony was performed by
Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, pastor of St.
John's Episcopal Church, Washington,
which the Roosevelt's attended during
Col. Roosevelt's administration, assisted
by Rev. George E. Tallmage, rector of
Christ's Church and Rev. Endicott Pea-
body, of Groton, Mass. Col. Roosevelt
gave the bride away.

Miss Roosevelt wore an ivory white
satin gown trimmed with old lace, which
had adorned the wedding gown of her
mother. She carried a bouquet of orange
blossoms and gardenias. She was at-
tended by Miss Cornelia Landon, as maid
of honor. The bridesmaids were the
Misses Helen Coster and Hester Chan-
ler. They carried sweet peas. Miss
Josephine Osborn, daughter of Prof.
and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, who was
also to have acted as a bridesmaid, was
kept away from the ceremony by death
in her family, and Miss Marguerite
Derby, a sister of the bridegroom, who
was also to have acted as a bridesmaid,
was also unable to attend because of
illness.

Roger Derby, brother of the bride-
groom, acted as best man. The ushers
were Lloyd Derby, Archie Roosevelt, Nel-
son Bartlett, John Waterbury, Edmund
Rogers, and Dr. Henry James. The gift
of the bridegroom to his bride was an
emerald pendant, surrounded by two
rows of diamonds, and to his ushers gold
clink links.

Characterized by none of the ostenta-
tion which marked the White House wed-
ding of Mrs. Longworth, the ceremony
today was given a rather unconventional
note by little Miss Grace Roosevelt,
daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, jr., who,
at the critical moment, when the of-
ficiating clergyman asked if there was
any reason why the marriage should not
be performed, seized upon the opportu-
nity to lip a remark which Mr. George
Roosevelt later declared could be inter-
preted to mean "not on your life."

It was a merry party which left the
church for the wedding breakfast which
was served at Sagamore Hill. Fifth Ave-
nue auto busses had been provided to
transport the guests, but they were not
equal to the task of climbing the hill,
and a large proportion of the guests were
obliged to alight and make the ascent
on foot.

Flagger's Condition Unchanged.

West Palm Beach, Fla., April 4.—Henry
M. Flagger's condition has been practically
unchanged since his rally from the re-
lapse that he suffered on Tuesday morn-
ing. When the police arrived it was
by his physicians. The impression prevail-
ing among his more intimate friends
here, however, is that Mr. Flagger's con-
dition is very grave.

FREE!

BASEBALL TICKETS
FOR
THE OPENING GAME

APRIL 10
NATIONALS VS. YANKEES

For Particulars See Page 9

TODAY'S HERALD

CRITICISES SUFFRAGISTS AND PRAISES SYLVESTER



DR. MARY WALKER.

DR. MARY WALKER PRAISES WILSON

She Approves His Action in
Abolishing Historic Inau-
gural Ball.

RAPS SUFFRAGE PARADE

"The Marchers Should Have Expected
Taunts," Says the Venerable
Woman.

Dr. Mary Walker, who wears trousers,
and who had Congress put a law on the
statute books giving her permission to
wear 'em, because she got tired of being
arrested, last night gave vent to her
indignation at some of the things suffra-
gists have been doing recently. Dr.
Walker might be called the original suffra-
gist.
Dr. Walker had been preaching equal
rights for fifty years, and last night she
expressed disgust at the methods of
modern suffragists. The parade here on
March 3, met with her special condemna-
tion, as did the attacks on Maj. Richard
Sylvester, Major of Police, which followed it.
Maj. Sylvester deserved credit rather
than criticism, she said, and she was
willing to give it to him.
Furthermore, Dr. Walker had loud
praise for President Wilson. She cam-
paigned for him last year. She was
particularly pleased at his action in
canceling the inaugural ball. She like
his tariff views. Also, she was much dis-
gusted at the stigmatizing profundity of
ignorance of the Chicago "cop," who ar-
rested her for wearing trousers.
Dr. Walker said she had cold here last
fall and has been ailing since. Recently
she caught another cold in Chicago,
where she went after the campaign, and
as a result has been unable to leave her
home in Washington Thursday after-
noon. She came here to appear before
the Invalid Pension Committee of the
House to urge legislation for the relief
of the widows of certain Union soldiers
who are not taken care of under the
present law.

Dr. Walker Last Night Gave Her Views

on recent events in an interview at her
residence, 901 Fifteenth Street N.W.

Parade Was Foolish.

"I don't believe in women who want
their rights indulged in anything so
foolish and useless as the suffrage parade
here March 3," said Dr. Walker. "I was
opposed to it from the start. I don't
admire the kind of women who want to
parade in such a manner. I think the
attack on Maj. Sylvester was unwarranted.
I think Maj. Sylvester has been
very much abused where praise should
have been given him. The first place
where some sense water came through at
the parade, in my opinion, was unwarranted.
I understand he had 100 more policemen
detailed to keep order at the suffrage
parade than he did at the inaugural
parade. Furthermore, it was much more
difficult to maintain order and keep the
crowds back at such an exhibition as
that of March 3 than at an ordinary
parade. As for the women complaining
that they were insulted, they should have
expected taunts from the crowds."
"President Wilson," continued Dr.
Walker, "deserves praise for what he
has done so far in his administration. His
first action, that of calling off the in-
sane hounds, was a disgrace to the
nation. They only afforded an oppor-
tunity for women to display their
arms and necks and back and jewelry
while they disrupted business both be-
fore and after."
"In regard to the tariff, I think Presi-
dent Wilson has the right idea, and de-
serves credit for his resistance to the
tariff. The opinion is general that the
city is safe from the waters, but any
heavy storm would render the situation
extremely dangerous."

Establish Mail Service.

Mail service was established by the
government today. Launches carried
Northbound mail to Mounds while South-
bound matter was sent to Wickliffe, Ky.

FIGHTING CHEFS ROUT VASSAR STUDENTS WHEN KNIVES BEGIN TO FLASH

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 4.—Several
hundred young women students of Vas-
sar College fled from the main dining-
hall in terror today when two chefs
fought a duel with carving knives in
the kitchen. The fight was the result of
an argument as to which should pick a
chicken. A pair of thin swinging doors
separated the young women from the
kitchen when the chefs were jumping at
each other for respectable and kitchen
utensils as they fought their way about
the room.
Freligh MacVeagh, twenty-two, and Au-
gustus Brenner, twenty-six, were the
principals. When the police arrived it
was necessary to send MacVeagh to the
hospital, and his opponent was held in
\$1,000 bail for assault.

Flames Destroy Schooner.

Sherrers, England, April 4.—The Ger-
man schooner Antze was practically de-
stroyed by fire in the estuary of the
Thames today and her crew of seven had
a narrow escape from death. A gale spread
the flames through the rigging, and while
the sailors were fighting the blaze, the
anchor chain snapped and the vessel
became helpless. Millions of dollars
worth of shipping was menaced until a
towing line was attached to a tug. The
sailors jumped overboard and were
picked up.

DELEGATES IN WRANGLE OVER PENSION PLAN

Civil Service Employees in Ses-
sion Here Discuss the
Matter.

VOTE THIS MORNING

Most of Speakers Favor the Govern-
ment Assuming All the
Burden.

Fearful of making a false step in
the organization of a permanent body
to conduct the campaign for some defi-
nite system of pensions for "Uncle
Sam's" employees, the 400 delegates to
the first National Convention of Civil
Service Employees, which convened yes-
terday in the Chamber of Commerce
rooms, will not attempt to accomplish
their ends by a single stroke, but will
content themselves with the formu-
lation of some tentative plan upon
which to work.
Debate upon the three plans for the
effectuation of pensions for the civil
service employee, which are now before
the convention, was closed shortly be-
fore midnight. The matter will proba-
bly be put to vote immediately after
the session reopens this morning at 9
o'clock.

In the course of discussion, each of
the three plans before the convention
found adherents. Most of those who
spoke, however, favored the straight pen-
sion plan, the government assuming the
burden. There were warm advocates
for the plan of establishing pensions by
levying the contributions upon the mem-
bers, and, also, by levying half of the
contribution upon the members, the gov-
ernment assuming the other half. The
vote to be taken this morning will in all
probability decide for the first mentioned
plan. The members were in one accord
that the establishment of pensions for
the employees would tend to greatly im-
prove the service. The members will re-
convene in the rooms of the Chamber of
Commerce at 9 o'clock this morning.

Should Move Slowly.

That haste makes waste, and that it
is better to build little by little, rather
than to demand such a great reform in
one day, was the keynote of the address
made by the promoters of the movement, members
of Congress, and civilian sympathizers of
the government clerk.

The object of the conference is to per-
fect the organization of a permanent
body to conduct the fight for pensions,
and to devise some definite plan of
action. The deliberations yesterday
were in the nature of a conference and
were mostly about the organization of a
permanent body which may be effected
at the meetings to be held today.
The pending need for a definite pen-
sion system for civil service employees
was emphasized in the address made by
Representative L. Loebeck of Nebraska.

Continued on Page Three.

CAIRO LEVEES STILL INTACT

Gauge Stands at 54.7 Feet,
and Watchmen Continually
Patrol the Dykes.

CITY NOW BELIEVED SAFE

Mail Service Re-established and Cit-
izens Take Optimistic View
of the Situation.

Cairo, Ill., April 4.—With the gauge
standing at the dangerous high mark of
54.7 feet, the levees at Cairo still are
intact. Every foot of the big levee sys-
tem is being patrolled by watchmen, and
an immense army of laborers is at-
tending to the entire system strength-
ening it at every possible weak spot.
The opinion is general that the city
is safe from the waters, but any
heavy storm would render the situation
extremely dangerous.

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worth of shipping was menaced until a
towing line was attached to a tug. The
sailors jumped overboard and were
picked up.

MRS. PANKHURST UNDER ARREST.



The above photograph of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the
militant suffragettes in England, who has been sentenced to serve a three-year
term in prison on a charge of having instigated the plot to blow up the home
of Lloyd-George, was taken as she was being conducted from the courtroom
after her preliminary hearing. Mrs. Pankhurst has asserted that she will leave
the prison either dead or alive long before her term has expired. She declares
she will start on a hunger strike as soon as she has been incarcerated, and
will starve herself to death if necessary.

PROTEST MADE BY JAPANESE

Discrimination Is Charged in
Relation to California's
Proposed Legislation.

BARON CHINDA OBJECTS

Statute in Question Would Forbid
Japanese Owning Any
Land.

A most serious problem in the foreign
relations of the United States now con-
fronts the Wilson administration in the
objection registered by the government
of Japan against the "alien land" leg-
islation now pending in the Legislature of
the State of California.
Secretary of State Bryan yesterday af-
ternoon admitted that the Japanese gov-
ernment had taken exception to this gov-
ernment's objections to the California
bills, the object of which is to elimi-
nate the Japanese farmer in that State
by rendering him ineligible to acquire
land. Yesterday afternoon Baron
Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, had
a conference with Mr. Bryan lasting
more than an hour.
Mr. Bryan declined to say what steps
had been taken by him to meet the sit-
uation, or whether he had been in com-
munication with Gov. Johnson of Cal-
ifornia on the subject. He limited his
discussion of the situation to saying
that the matter was "under considera-
tion."

In view of the fact that the agitation
in California about six years ago over
the question of admitting Japanese to
the public schools nearly brought on a
war between the United States and
Japan, great concern is felt here over
the protest of the Japanese government
against the legislation now pending in
California.

Inasmuch as the California Legislature
has not yet taken definite action, but is
still considering a number of bills aimed
at the Japanese, there has, of course,
been as yet no violation of the treaty
rights of Japan. The objection already
registered by the Japanese Ambassador,
of what is to come, in case the Cal-
ifornia Legislators persist in making it
illegal for the Japanese to hold lands in
California, and the termination is particu-
larly aimed at them.

Old Question Raised.

Japan has simply raised the old ques-
tion of any discrimination is a viola-
tion of the treaty between that country
and the United States, according to
those who have made a study of the
case.

The recurrence of the Japanese
trouble is regarded as unfortunate by
the State Department at this time be-
cause of the desire that there shall be
unanimity of action in the recognition
of China.

Incidentally, fear is felt that Japan
may precipitate a condition that would
make it impracticable for Japan to par-
ticipate in the Panama Exposition.
The difficulty in dealing with a foreign
power on local law, has many times
been treated in American foreign corre-
spondence as one that arises out of re-
lations of the States to the nation. Great
Britain and Japan are allies, and each
now seems to have a grievance against
the United States. There is a general
feeling in well-informed circles that
Japan chose her time to interfere again,
and for that reason there is a great deal
of curiosity to know whether the pres-
ent administration will apply the heroic
method to a question which was once
settled in that way.

And Kentucky First, Too.

Williamsburg, Ky., April 4.—The Adams
Express Company was fined \$1,000 on
nineteen charges of delivering liquor in
local option territory contrary to the
provisions of the Webb law recently
passed over the veto of former President
Taft. This is the first conviction under
this law.

MILITANTS PLAN WORSE OUTRAGES

Suffragette Leaders Boast that
"They Will Strike at the
Heart of the Nation."

BLOW UP A TRAIN

Burn Station and Threaten to Kidnap
Prominent Persons in British
Public Life.

London, April 4.—The suffragette cam-
paign of violence, which began today
with several comparative pin pricks,
promises developments that will stagger
humanity.
The militants declare that they will not
be content with burning empty houses
and dynamiting railroad stations, but the
campaign is to be "unprecedented in his-
tory," and they will "strike at the very
heart of the nation."
Kidnaping important persons is one
starting threat.

Guard All Cabinet Members.

The authorities are fully aware of this
peril, and have redoubled their precau-
tions. Scotland Yard's best watchdogs
are shadowing with increased vigilance
the members of the royal household, the
cabinet ministers, and judges. Priceless
national treasures also require close
guarding against their irreparable loss.
Women visitors to the British Museum
and the National Gallery, as well as to
the Tower of London, will be subjected
to the strictest scrutiny and shadowing.
The suffragist leaders are evidently de-
termined upon big things. As one said
yesterday: "It must be something that will
hit hard and bring the country to its
knees."

Men Are Suspected.

It is significant that men are suspected
of the latest outrages.
A suburban station in Surrey was
blown up and partially destroyed by
suffragettes today. The walls were crack-
ed, all the windows smashed and the
doors blown away. The police found a
pistol, a time clock and a tin containing
petrol in the wreckage. The theory of
the investigators is that the explosion
was caused by a heavy charge of gun-
powder. The women had evidently
planned to burn the station, but the
petrol failed to ignite.

Train Blown Up.

A telegram from Stockport stated that
a train had been blown up. The en-
gineer of the train was severely injured
in the explosion. The train at the time
was proceeding toward Cheshire. The
coaches had been smeared with resin and
petroleum so that they would burn. A
candle, which contained petroleum, was
found near the scene of the outrage.

Three Suffragettes, on Arson Beat, Were

arrested at Mitcham. They carried portmanteaux containing all the implements
used by professional incendiaries.

LITERARY MAGAZINE

This number will be a lit-
erary magazine.

THE TEST OF THE CRUCIBLE

Also several stories by authors
who have won fame for their
flights into the realm of fiction.
This is only one of many fea-
tures in

SWEETNESS LOST TO SUGAR WHEN LEADERS CONFER

Saccharinous Schedule Stum-
bling Block in Agreement
on Tariff Legislation.

COMBINATION IS SOUGHT

President's Proposed Free List Addi-
tions Cut Government's Revenue
\$125,000,000.

The tariff situation has narrowed
down to the controversy over the sugar
schedule. An investigation has con-
vinced President Wilson that he will
be able to obtain free raw wool from
Congress provided that issue is not
complicated by a fight over the sugar
schedule.

The problem before the adminis-
tration, therefore, has resolved itself into
reaching some agreement with the Sen-
ators who are opposed to free sugar.
If President Wilson can smooth the way
so as to avoid a fight over the sugar
schedule, he has been informed that the
opposition against free wool will not be
sufficient, standing by itself, to prevent
the passage of a bill, admitting this
product without duty.

At a late hour last night no satisfac-
tory progress had been made toward
reaching a compromise with the Demo-
cratic Senators who are in favor of free
sugar. The President, however, offered the
Democratic Senators from the sugar-
producing States to accept a duty of 11
per cent on Cuban sugar and 12.25
on other sugars, to run for three years,
at the expiration of which time sugar is
automatically to go on the free list.

Up to this time Democratic Senators
who believe that the industries in their
States would be hard hit by a removal
of the duty on sugar have declined to
accept this alternative. The sugar peo-
ple, it is understood, are willing to com-
promise on the 11 cent a pound rate
offered by President Wilson, but they
balk at the provision which will put
sugar automatically on the free list
three years hence. They contend that
such a concession on their part will
amount merely to a postponement of the
evil day.

Strategic Position Held.

The sugar Senators apparently are
alive to the fact that they hold a very
favorable strategic position. They have
in their power to insure a smooth
start and possibly a quick passage of the
Wilson tariff program, or they ap-
parently can cause a good deal of
trouble by combining with the Senators
who are opposed to free raw sugar. The
improvement in the tariff schedule
Senators will be able to yield their ad-
vantage until they have received some sub-
stantial concession from the administra-
tion. The Democratic Senators, who are
opposed to free raw wool, realize their
weakness in standing alone, made great
efforts yesterday to combine with the
sugar Senators, but the latter thus far
are playing a lone hand.

President Wilson already has mapped
out a plan of action in the event that
he is unable to reach any satisfactory
understanding in regard to the sugar sched-
ule. He will urge the Ways and Means
Committee to introduce the free raw
wool and free sugar schedules as sepa-
rate bills, and to embody the rest of
the tariff revision programme on which
there seems to be substantial agreement
in the party in a single measure. This
course will avoid jeopardizing the entire
revision plan on account of a fight over
two schedules.

There is already, however, among
the sugar and wool men of a move to
checkmate any such schedule by sched-
ule revision plan. With the aid of Re-
publicans, the Senators in the sugar
group probably would be able to attach
the sugar and wool schedules to the gen-
eral revision bill as riders, and then pro-
ceed to do their trading and log-
rolling.

If President Wilson has his way on free
raw wool, there will be a loss of about
\$14,000,000 in revenues. This, added to a
loss of \$2,000,000 through putting sugar on
the free list, would bring the total shrink-
age from the Treasury to \$16,000,000.
With a loss of another \$28,000,000
through the repeal of the corpora-
tion tax, the loss in revenue would be sure
to exceed \$42,000,000. That, according